REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,576.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our

[illegible] be inserted for less than One Day's [illegible] and must be made in Cash.

[illegible] according to the space occupied [illegible] Form at 12 lines of shillings to the inch.

[illegible] Occupied Notice [illegible]

[illegible] Office, Money Orders, and other Remittances [illegible] to be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	ug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Madras	18
„ Carwar	5	„ Mangalore	19
„ Narakel	9	„ Coconada	20
„ Alleppy	9	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Tuticorin	11	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Colombo	12	„ Gopalpore	22
„ Negapatam	15	„ False Point	23
„ Pondicherry	16	Arrives CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	28
„ Muscat	18	„ Fao	29
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bushire	30
„ Linga	20	„ Linga Sept.	3
„ Bushire	22	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	24	„ Jask	6
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Gwadir	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	25	„ Kurrachee	12
		Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

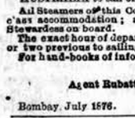
The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Francis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. C. Nailes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Ades	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	8	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

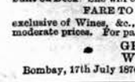
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage.

She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

W. J. ESSAI,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

	Rs. as.
Sa'cone's Gibraltar Sherry, Amontillado, ...per qtr. cask	325 0
Prime York Hams in Canvas ..... per lb.	1 0
Tasmania Jams ..... per lb.	0 8
Neilgherry Tea ..... per lb.	1 8
China Tea ..... per lb.	0 14
Kangra Valley Rs. 1 per lb. to	1 10
English Loaf Sugar (machine cut) ..... per lb.	0 8
White Crystalized Sugar per maund of 28 lbs. with box	4 12

GOODS ON COMMISSION SALE.

Military Saddle complete, second hand.
Piano, Square, by Broadwood. do.
English Damask Bedroom Screens.
Cut Glass Cruetstand, Decanters, &c.
Flatcrware, Beer Mugs, &c.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	.....	.....	9th August.
SUTLEJ	G. C. Burne	3401	600	11th—Southampton.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Bakes, (2,631 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
„ CHILDE HALL, „ 26th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October,

THE ATTENTION OF INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	24th Sept.	21st Oct.
ITALIA	2730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.v.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages if taken by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th J[illegible] 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms. A quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods, &c.

One case of superior saddlery.

On account of the concerned.

A handsome grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons in excellent order.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Pair very handsome Australian carriage horses.
A very handsome grey poney.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable and handsome French polished and other modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a handsome English built light Mail Phaeton by "Kinross and Sons," a light four-seated open Carriage, a strong Dog-cart, a pair of handsome Count Arab Carriage Horses, a pair of well-matched Bay Arab, sets of American single and double Harness, &c., No. 130, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c, the property of H. A. Fenner, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd August, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Jaitha Bhimo & Co., and on account and risk of mortgagors Callidasdas Nurrotumdass and Munmohandas Nurrotumdas.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhurumsallas, situate, lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Warden road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,157 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as foll ws, on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Dackjee Dadajee and by a public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the temple of Dackjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Furbhoo Bhasker Soonderjee, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dackjee Dadajee's temple and by the said Warden road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Crusanow Wassodew, and now in the occupation of the said Vizbookdas Hurribhoy.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES Situated at the Duncan Road.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in the two Indentures of Mortgage bearing dates respectively the 19th of December 1870 and 26th of August 1874, made between Noordeen Jeewankhan and Curreemjee Moosajee, the mortgagors of the one part, and Sha Lakhmidass Nathoobhai, and Bora Abdoollabhai Futtabhai, trading under the name and style of Borah Futtabhai Ameejee, the mortgagees on the other part, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on THURSDAY next, the 10th inst nt, at 4 o'clock P.M., the following landed properties viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the west side of Upper Duncan Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, and registered under No's. 2,537 and 2537, in the books of the Collector and Assessed under No. 25, and containing by admeasurement 218 5-8th square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by Duncan Road, on or towards the west by Government vacant ground, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Ebrahim Currimjee and on or towards the south by vacant ground of Hormusjee Cursetjee Mistree.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with dwelling house, assessed by the Municipality under No. 19, containing by admeasurement 253 3-9th square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 2448, by the Collector of Land Revenue, situate on the west side of the Duncan Road, in the new Town, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar and bounded on or towards the East by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the west by the chawl of Toolsey Narayen, on or towards the north by the chawl of Bora Bhaijee Aladeen, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Nowroodeen Jeewakhan and Curreemjee Moosajee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER
NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of a Gentleman:

A second hand English built four-seated open carriage with moveable glass shutters one new London sociable in ceded for one or pair of horses.

One low boath, pod, single hor e, open carriage.

One very handsome mail phaeton to be converted into waggonette with moveable top, also can be made into a fourwheel dog cart, to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, No. 3, Meadow Street.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC AND SANITARY.

For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogues with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co.,
Glasgow.

[illegible] companied by a Remittance, or Reference [illegible] Firm in England.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th and 5th instant.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 2nd August 1876.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,600,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances, £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

A Uniform Rate of Premium for the Whole World, and for all Professions or Employments.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, and Lapsed Policies revived without fine.

Surrender Value of Policies, (being 40 per cent. of premiums paid)

Fixed at Time of Effecting the Assurance.

Positive notes or paid-up Policies issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

All Net Premiums invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest, and lodged with Official Trustee to meet Claims.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100, paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available (at any of the Company's Branches) at any time when a sudden mortality affects the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die within the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming it assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are dispensed, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

PRICED AT TEN ANNAS TO A SHILLING.

	Rs. a.
Records of the Gupta Dynasty; by E. Thomas, Illustrated	8 12
Blue Book; the selection and Training of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service	4 0
Do. Statement of the Trade of British India, with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, for the year 1869 to 1874	3 0
Useful Dictionary of Science, Art, and Literature, 3 vols., 1875 edn	65 12
Hunter's Life of Lord Mayo, 2nd edn., 2 vols	15 0
The Resemblances of Machinery; outlines of a Theory of Machines; by F. Reuteaux, translated by A. B. W. Kennedy	13 4
An Analysis of Religious Belief; by Viscount Amberley, 2 vols	18 12
Comete's System of Positive Polity, 3 vols	36 0
Annals of the Road, or Notes on Mail and Stage Coaching in Great Britain; by Captain Malet, 18th Hussars, Illustrated	13 4
Markham's History of Persia	13 4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol January to June, 1876	4 4
Fox, Parkshur and Carter on Skin Diseases	3 12
Chambers' Manual of Diet in Health	3 12
Marsh's (Dr. Z.) Handbook of Rural Sanitary Sciences	3 12
Swaine's Surgical Emergencies, 2nd edn., 1876	4 4
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions, 5th edition, 1876	5 4
Burtis' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 2nd edn., 1876	11 4
Ditto Urinary and Renal Diseases, 3rd edition, 1873	8 0
Garrod's Treatise on Gout and Rheumatic Gout, 3rd edn, 876	13 4
Christie's (Dr. J.) Cholera Epidemics in East Africa	9 8
Thomson's Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 4th edition, 1876	7 8
Bryant's Practice of Surgery, 2nd edition, 1876, 2 vols	15 12
Cup and Platter, or Notes on Food and its effects; by Dr. Drewry	1 12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, edn. 1876	3 12
Ditto ditto interleaved	5 12
Parkwater; by Mrs. Henry Wood	3 12
Hope's The Pampas, a Story of Adventure in the Argentine Republic	1 12
Kaufefoto; by Whyte Melville	1 4
Coghlan's Epitome of Hindoo Law Cases	0 8
Holiday number of London Society	0 12
Ditto Belgravia	0 12
There and Back, "Judy's" Seaside and Holiday number	0 12
Evans' Through Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 4
Browne's How to use the Opthalmascope	2 4
Sinn's baby, Illustrated edition	1 12
White's Warfare of Science	2 4
Norte's Ambrosiana—Comedy	4 12
Purdy's The City Life	4 12
Odling's Practical Chemistry, new edition, 1876	3 12
Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, new Ill. edn	2 8
Reed's Engineers' Handbook to the Local Marine Board Examinations	3 12
Ainsley's Engineer's Manual of the Local Marine Board Examinations, with Supplement	6 12

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From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
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In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
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Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Cloth, or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine ditto ditto	14	0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades from	16	0
A very large choice of these superior goods.		
Colored Drill Trousers	Six 28	0
Best White Drill	Six 30	0
Suits of the above	15	0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Matted Materials	7	0

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	Rs.	a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbel, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30	0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38	0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24	0
Vests of the above materials	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	32	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16	8
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	0

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SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25 to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35 to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45 to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND AUGUST 1876.

REUTER reports that at yesterday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester there was a good enquiry but business was checked by higher prices being asked, Grey Shirtings being quoted at 1¼d. per piece and 40s. Mule Twist ½d. per lb. up from last Friday. This has apparently exercised a quietening influence on Cotton in Liverpool, the sales yesterday having only reached 12,000 bales. The tone of the market, however, is still given as firm at unchanged prices, and it must be borne in mind that Tuesday is not generally a large day in Liverpool unless Manchester shows special activity.

Monday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. but fotures are 1/16 cent. higher, October shipment having advanced to 11 9/16 cents. per lb.

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind. Consols yesterday had declined from 96⅝ to 96⅜, while French Rentes had recovered from 106f to 107.

Reuter still quotes Bar Silver in London at 50d. per oz., and private telegrams for once give the same rate. Sellers are probably holding off, pending the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts, and the same influence is apparent on this side in STERLING EXCHANGE. Decidedly greater firmness is manifested in some quarters, and the Banks willing to draw have accepted ⅛d. to 3-16d., but others prefer doing nothing until there is something more definite to work upon. As usual considerable diversity of opinion prevails as to the rate at which Council Bills are likely to be allotted, some people putting the figure at 1s. 7d. and others at 1s. 6¾d., but the majority seem to favour an average between 1s. 6¾d. and 1s. 6¾d. If this latter idea is at all near the mark there is room for a material decline in rates here, and in fact even 1s. 7d. would probably give a downward tendency to the market. We quote to-day for Bills on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	....1s. 7 3/16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	....1s. 7 7/16d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...1s. 7 7/16d.	nominal ,,
Documents 3	,, ...1s. 7¼d.	no buyers ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business of importance. There are buyers of demand Bank drafts at ¼ and sellers at ¼ premium, while of 60 days' sight there are buyers but no sellers at ¼ per cent discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand has improved again and we now quote :—Fours, Rs. 102¼ to ¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾ ; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 105¼.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are firm at former prices. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet and in most instances slightly lower. Land and Press shares are unchanged.

COTTON is in decidedly better request, and for the time of year there has been a fair business doing at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Available supplies, however, are small and restrict operations.

The Receipts yesterday were 1,046 bales, making 2,154 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are firmer. By ready steamers engagements were made this morning at £2 2-6, but consignees now hold for £2-3-9. By sail the nominal rate is £2 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS continue very steady, but neither on the spot nor by indent is there a large business passing. The ready demand is not active, and indentors are deterred from operating by the existing uncertainty about exchange.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 29th July, 1876.
Open, 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,819	0	0
Merchandise	15,023	0	0
Other receipts	80	0	0
Telegraph	355	0	0
Total Rs.	46,277	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1875.
Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,369	0	0
Merchandise	22,457	0	0
Other receipts	171	0	0
Telegraph	403	0	0
Total Rs.	55,400	0	0
Decrease Rs.	9,123	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. COCONADA, 547 tons, A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf ports and Karachee with a general cargo, and nineteen passengers.

THE BARQUE BESSIE H., 864 tons, Captain [illegible] arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from [illegible] (14th April) with a cargo of 1,367 tons [illegible] vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP OTTHONA, 1,341 tons, Captain Francis Reed, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (2nd May), brought a cargo of 1,889 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. SURAT, 3,141 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton 9th, Gibraltar 11th, Malta 15th, Port Said 19th, Suez 21st, Aden, 21st 26th July, with the English Mails, 162 boxes silver, and general cargo. She experienced strong monsoon with heavy following sea until within 200 miles of Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
1	Bessie H	McManus	Liverpool, Apr 14.
2	Surat (s)	Burne	Southampton, July 6.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Coomada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
29 Majestic *.....Potts.....Liverpool, April 26.
Nyverheid .....Hoss.....Port Alfred, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.
28 Hartfield .....
Glengarry .....
Falais Go lieu .....
29 Benledi .....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
29 Hippogriffe.....Moulmein.
Oriental (s).....Rangoon.

July. DEPARTURES.
29 Athone .....London via Havre.
30 Indemdemdemdem.....Rangoon via Negapatam
Tejah of Cochin.....Cocanada.
Kingdom O'Fife .....London.
Nepaul(s).....Southampton.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 22 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Perim.
20 Shield, barque, Brotherton, from Newcastle.
30 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
July. 2 Teazer H. M. G., boat, Wedehouse, from Hodida.
5 Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.
6 Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmith, from London.
8 Genebok, barque, Hall, from Tamatave.
9 Labourdonnais, ss, ——, from Marseilles.
15 Djafferia E. ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.
18 Copia, ss, Tucker, from Cardiff.
19 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Southampton.
19 Anadyr, ss, Butler, from Shanghai.
20 Khasgar, ss, Bak [illegible] from Venice.
20 Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Kurrachee.
20 Craigforth, ss, Farmer, from Pondicherry.
21 Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, from Cardiff.
23 Medina, ss, Russells, from Suez.
24 City of Carthage, ss, Barnet, from Calcutta.
24 Ægean, ss, Spowart, from Rangoon.
25 India, ss, Read, from Bombay.
26 Hydaspe, ss, Rennoldson, from Bombay.
26 Tchihatchoff, ss, Saphonoph, from Hankow.

DEPARTURES.

July. 19 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Calcutta.
20 Anadyr, ss, Butler, to Marseilles.
20 Khasgar, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
21 Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, to Marseilles.
21 Craigforth, ss, Farmer, to Marseilles.
22 Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
23 Labourdonnais, ss, ——, to Mauritius.
24 Shield, barque, Brotherton, to Colombo.
24 Copia, ss, Tuck r, to Kurrachee.
24 City of Carthage, ss, Barnet, to London.
25 Ægean, ss, Spowart, to London.
25 India, ss, Read, to Liverpool.
25 Hydaspe, ss, Rennoldson, to Southampton.
26 Medina, ss, Russells, to Red ea.
26 Tchihatchoff, ss, Saphonoph, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Perim.
Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
Teazer H. M. G., boat, Wedehouse, from Hodida.
Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.
Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmith, from London.
Genebok, barque, Hall, from Tamatave.
Blenheim, ss, Ockenden, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathleven s—14 tons butter 4 packages bacon and 4 packages hams, Cowasjee and Nusserwanjee Dubash.
Atalanta s—10 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Wyndham Hall s—2 cases umbrellas, H F Soares and Co.
Macedonia s—75 cases stout, Jehangerjee Rustomjee Balivala, 50 cases copper wheels, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Clive s—18 cases sewing machine, Dossbhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—1 box brandy, Peston Lyne Cowasjee Shroff.
Bertha s—1 cask c thenware, David Sassoon and Co.
Clive s—4 bales wall paper and 4 casks paint of sorts, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Kashgar s—7 casks iron bolts and nuts, S S Narrelwala.

FROM PORT SAID.

Kashgar s—6 cases rosin, 105 cases claret 3 cases still, and 40 cases beer, A C Gunpert ; 20 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—125 cases ale and 25 cases stout, B & A Hormusjee.

FROM VENICE.

Malwa s—3 cases colours, Tezpall Camp.

FROM CLYDE.

Macedonia s—12 cases rum, 21 cases whiskey, and 15 cases gin gerwine, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Provenceur s—50 cases brandy, C Bouvery and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Tiber—10,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Macedonia s—50 bales wool, Lil ahbur Govindjee ; 710 bundles rattans, Cursondass Nansey ; 42 bales wool, Nemraj Nurotumdass ; 2874 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and C ; 132 bales cotton, Vusunjee Morarjee ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 86 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee.
Strathleven s—140 bags wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 543 bags wheat, Jewan Ramjee ; 100 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee ; 800 bags linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 14 bales wool, Feerbhoy Nuthoo ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Visram Vagjee ; 140 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 17 bales wool, Rumbally Allyrua ; 200 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chaudbhoy ; 90 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—3 boxes gold bars, Agra Bank.
Sir John Lawrence—450 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 20 cases gum and 50 packages cloves, Poonja Jewraj.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jane Law—50 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy, 50 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsee.

FOR HONKONG.

Kashgar s—40 cwts sumada stone, Abdool Hoosen Neezamally ; 35 cwts sandal-wood, S N Tulatee ; 51 bales twist Jairakbhoy Peerbhoy ; 15 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 10 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 25 bales twist, Elias Alli ; 17 bales twist, Hajee John Mohomed Abdool Khalak ; 30 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 22 packages byasbole and 5 packages beerabole, S N Tulatee ; 199 chests opium, Dilvid Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·716
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	87·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·5
Minimum do. do	77·9
General Direction of wind	WSW, SSW, SW, W, WSW SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	387
Fall of Rain	0·13 inches.
Total fall during month	0·13 ,,
,, year	30·90 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 2nd August.	0·16 ,,

HIGH COURT.—3RD AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

The New Long Causes fixed for the 3rd August will be called on upon the abovementioned day, but only undefended suits will be proceeded with. Defended suits will come on in their order after the Long Causes fixed for 29th Junenow in daily list.

For Judgment.

134-76—Prescot and Winter—Somoobhaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and Bomanjee.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

471-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhaydass Huribhoy vs Goverdhundass Huribhoy and others—Shapoorjee and Thaeribas.
255-76—Lynch and Tobin—Nursey Shamjee and oth rs vs Inderjee Narronjee.
272-76—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Framjeewundass Sewram vs Trebhovundass Doolubdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
279-76—Hearn and Cleveland—William Loudon vs Jumnabai, widow and another.
285-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lukmidass Khimjee vs Navibai and another—P Kawasjee.
286-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Mahomed Rowjee vs Cumulsey Eremjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
291-76—Balkrishna and B—Dorabjee Nowrojee and another vs Nusserwanjee Nowrojee C and others.
294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee Dhanroopjee vs Muggonmall Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Dhagal—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

LONG CAUSES.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTION.

318-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Bunday Ali Mirally vs Khulluckdina Khulphanbhoy—Part heard.

For settlement of minutes of Decree.

696-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rukzonbai widow and others vs Hussonbhai bin Syedina—Ardaseer Framjee.

LONG CAUSE.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dorjee Ramjee and others vs The Albert Mills Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Karsondas Sujan—In person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy and others—T C Cama.
627-74—In person—Dadabhai Pestbhai vs Syed Mera Shaw—In person.
43-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Sittabai vs Wittoba Pandoorng and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
418-75—Shamrao P—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Hurrychund and others—Tyabjee and Sayane.
296-75—Khimchrao Mrojee—Manockhall Atmaram vs Godawarecbai—Prescot and Winter.
Framjee—Goolbai vs Curreejee Nusserwanjee Cama—
Cama.
ot and Winter—Thucker Muthooradass Pragjee vs
er Goculdass Pragjee—Crawford and Bovey.
ton, Hore and Langley—Abdoola bin Ballcomeya
Sharifabedee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

FOR INVESTIGATION under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Doolub Ragowjee vs Kesserbai widow and another.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee vs Goswandjee Girdherjee Maharaj.
In person—Doolub Ragowjee vs Nemchund Khemchund and another.

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571 75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
576-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas
695-75—Ardaser Framjee—Jose J de Souza vs Khutry Abba Hajee Jacob—C Smale—(Act V of 1866.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Johnstone, Surgn., Bombay Medl Staff, from furlough, from England.
Romilly, Lieut, Madras Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters Simla, 24th July 1876.)

Subject to the approval of H.M. the following Sub-Lts are promoted to the rank of Lt. with effect from the dates specified :—
9th Lancers—George Alfred Penrhys Evans, 13th June 1874.
15th Hussars—George Allen Webbe, 28th Feb 1874.
1st Regiment—Charles Harold Hepworth Beley, 28th Feb 1874.
5th Fusiliers—Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, 23rd April 1873 and George Atkins Collins, 13th June 1874.
8th Regiment—George Robert Stone, 28th Feb 1874.
9th Regiment—Francis William Egerton, 9th Aug 1873 ; Henry James Scholefield, 4th Dec 1872 ; Harry Stanley Massy, 28th Feb 1874 ; and Archibald Ross Murray, 15th April 1874.
11th Regiment—James Loughnan O'Bryen, 28th Feb 1874 ; Henry Moore Ryland, 28th Feb 1874 ; and William Henry Bishop, 15th April 1874.
14th Regiment—Vivian Rochfort Rae, 28th Feb 1874.
18th Regiment—John Burton Forster, 23rd Nov 1872 ; Harry Shuldham Lye, 9th Aug 1873 ; Cecil Edgar Montagu, 23rd Nov 1872 ; Samuel Spence Parkyn, 12th Nov 1873 ; and Philip Anderson Morshead 9th Aug 1873.
19th Regiment—Frederick Barff Briggs, 13th June 1874, and William Edmund Franklyn, 23th June 1874.
22nd Regiment—Owen Edward Mytton Davies, 12th Nov 1873.
33rd Regiment—William Home Cazalet, 28th Feb 1874.
54th Regiment—Harold Arthur Deane, 28th Feb 1874, and Arthur James Lushington, 28th Feb 1874.
59th Regiment—Arthur Glyn Leonard, 12th Nov 1873, and Cheshrough Gordon MacKenzie Kennedy, 12th Nov 1873.
60th Royal Rifles—Eugene Ayshford Sanford, 12th Nov 1873.
62nd Regiment—Finlay Cochrane Beatson, 12th Nov 1873.
65th Regiment—Halford Dumergue Gerrard, 29th June 1874.
70th Regiment—Alfred Edwin Jones, 28th Feb 1874 ; Francis Richard Pennefather Kane, 12th Nov 1873 ; Walter Richard Talbot Hamilton, 28th Feb 1874 ; and William Lambert, 12th Nov 1870.
81st Regiment—John Davidson, 28th Feb 1874 ; Charles Wilson Young, 28th Feb 1874 ; Spencer Jackson, 18th March 1873 ; and Edward Coxwell Morris, 9th Aug 1873.
15 Regiment—James Ramsay Campbell, 12th Nov 1873.
37nd Highlanders—St John William Fox-s, 12th Nov 1873.
Rifle Brigade—Arthur Henry Wriothesley Hervey, 26th July 1874.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

18th Bengal Cavalry—Lt G L R Richardson, having passed the examination held down in G O 275 of 1873, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjt.
4th Goorkhas—Capt J Hay, having completed 5 years' service in the appointment of Adjt, with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed Adjt from the 17th June 1876.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the "lower standard" in Hindustani on the 3rd July 1876 :—

Lt W F H Stafford, Royal Engrs.

The following O ders are confirmed :—

Lucknow Division Order, dated the 10th July 1876, directing Surgn Maj S C Amesbury, 6th Bl Lt Infy, to assume medical charge of the 41st N I, in addition to his other duties, from Surgn G P Mackenzie, M D, appointed Offg Civil Surgn of Bahraich.

31st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 14th July 1876, appointing Lt F Reid to act as Adjt, with effect from the 16th April 1876 during the absence on leave of Lt (Local Capt) and Adjt R K Brereton.

33rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 7th July 1876, making the following appointments, during the absence of Lt Col J T Hardie, on leave on private affairs :—

Maj T W Rutherfurd, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt ; Capt D Mac Thew, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command ; and Capt E L Stebelin, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt J H Sadler, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties.

38th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 10th July 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the arrival of Lt Col W R Martin.

Capt A W Graham, QrMr, to officiate as Adjt.
Lt R G Handcock, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties.

41st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 6th July 1876, appointing Capt V W Tregear, Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Col R S Obbard, on general leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Capt C W Brer ton (Adjt 20th Regde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before medical board.

Capt A T Wintle, (A Battery, 8th Bgde,) to Simla and hills north of Debra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

24th Foot—Dt A J Watson, to remain in England, from the 12th Oct to the 12th Dec next on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C of the 8th April last p 162. (This cancels the leave granted him by G O C C of the 5th July, p 226).

Staff Corps—Col W E Marshall, to remain at Simla, from the 23rd June to the 23rd Nov next, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

M-j H Fellowes, (2nd in Command 23rd N I,) to Murree, from the 15th Aug to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt F A S D'Aguilar, (Qr-Mr 28th N I,) to Naini Tal and hills north of Debra, from the 3rd June to the 15th Oct on private affairs, under clause 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first two months on full staff pay, under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

Capt W Hailes, (1st Wing Subn 37th N I,) to Naini Tal, from the 25th July to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs, under clause 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

(This cancels the leave granted by G O C C 14th July, p 308)

General List, Infantry—Capt J G Macleod, (attached to the 37th N I,) to Murree, from the 25th July to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs, under the rule of 1854.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj P F Newland, to remain at Simla, from the 8th July to date of quitting it on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him by the general commanding the Allahabad division ; also to the fort of embarkation, for thirty days from date of leaving Simla ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 14th July, 1876.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain Arthur Rickards retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

2nd Dragoons, Lieutenant James Charles Maberly to be Captain, vice F. L. Philp, retired. Dated 24th June, 1876.

7th Hussars, Lieutenant Lord Marcus Talbot De la Poer Beresford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

9th Lancers, Captain Richard Chambers retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

11th Hussars, Lieutenant William Walter Dundas resigns his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

12th Lancers, Lieutenant the Honorable Alexander Francis Henry Campbell, from the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice H. R. Worthington, promoted into the 1st Dragoons. Dated 15th July, 1876.

15th Hussars, Captain Francis Hood Gregory to be Major, vice C. Carrie, retired. Dated 24th June 1876.

Lieutenant George Digby Filmer Sullivan to be Captain vice F. H. Gregory. Dated 24th June, 1876.

17th Lancers, Lieutenant Henry Fortescue, from the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice J. F. Alexander, promoted. Dated 15th July 1876.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, C. S. I., retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th July 1876.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel James Edward Ford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th July 1876.

1st Foot, Sergeant Arnold Samuel Wilson, from the 84th Foot, to be Sub Lieutenant, vice P. H. H. Massy, transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards. Dated 15th July 1876.

2nd Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Captain Robert Guthrie Craig, from the 84th Foot, to be Paymaster. Dated 15th July, 1876.

5th Foot, Lieutenant John Love Vincent to be Captain, vice H. E. W. Forster, retired. Dated 24th June, 1876.

6th Foot, Captain Alwin Shutt Bell, from half-pay, late 2nd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice S. Field, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, 2nd Warwick Militia. Dated 15th July, 1876.

9th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Oxenden Weare, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice M. S. J. Sunderland, promoted. Dated 15th July 1876.

14th Foot, Lieutenant William Minor Graves Lapenotiere retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

19th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Henry Sollers Gunning S. Knight to be Major, vice E Whyte, retired. Dated 24th June, 1876.

Lieutenant George H. Reynolds to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H. S. G. S. Knight. Dated 24th June 1876.

21st Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Richard William Charles Winsloe to be Major, vice G. F. Gildea, made Supernumerary on being appointed Inspector of Gymnasia at Aldershot. Dated 1st July, 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Bovill to be Captain, vice Brevet Major R. W. C. Winsloe. Dated 1st July 1876.

25th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles James Stewart Wallace retires upon full-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

30th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Arthur McCord retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

38th Foot, Captain William Hill James, from half-pay late 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice C. W. de Saizde Thoron, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

48th Foot, Lieutenant George Harry McCarogher Orr Whilden, from 102nd Foot to be Lieutenant, vice R. Pennell, promoted. Dated 15th July 1876.

55th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Cook to be Captain, vice O. S. Deleno-Osborne, retired. Dated 24th June 1876.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Percy Alexander John Hope Johnstone to be Captain, vice W. Cowan, retired. Dated 24th June, 1876.

62nd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Jerome, V.C., retires upon half-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

71st Foot, Captain Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, from half-pay, late 72nd Foot, to be Captain, vice F. de Saussmarez, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

73rd Foot, Lieutenant Robert Mitford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

94th Foot, Lieutenant John Mackinlay to be Captain, vice C. H. Banbury, made Supernumerary on being appointed an Inspector at the Royal Military College. Dated 25th April, 1876.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Hugh Henry Mitchell retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles T. E. Metcalfe, from 94th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. S. Campbell, retired. Dated 15th July, 1876.

1st West India Regiment, Sub Lieutenant Henry Wightman Benson, from the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Harrison, deceased. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Unattached List, Sub-Lieutenant Sir Kenneth Hagar Kemp, Bart, resigns his Commission. Dated 15th July, 1876.

The second Christian name of Sub-Lieutenant Rainsford, appointed in the Gazette of 10th September, 1875, is Ryland and not Byland, as therein stated.

The second Christian name of Sub-Lieutenant Leonard, appointed in the Gazette of 10th September, 1875, is Gastrell, and not Gostrell as therein stated.

Ernest Cooke, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Charles George Matthews, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant Dated 15th July, 1876.

George Leslie Orred, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15 h July, 1876.

William Eden Evans-Gordon, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Frank Broadwood Matthews, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15 July, 1876.

John Blakeney De la Poer Beresford, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Edward Douglass Kennedy, Gent., tobe Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Percy Gerard Dwyer, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major John Riggs Miller Lewis, M.D., retires upon half-pay. Dated 10th June, 1876.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Egerton Hale, M.D., V.C., retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 20th June, 1876.

Surgeon Samuel Baptiste Gamble, M. D., is placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 7th June, 1876.

Surgeon Samuel Doake, M.D, retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 17th June, 1876.

Surgeon Oswald Gillespie Wood, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surgeon. Dated 21st June, 1876.

Surgeon Robert Henry Robinson retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 23rd June, 1876.

The third Christian name of Surgeon-Major Melladew, is Lawaetz, and not Lawdetz, as stated in the Gazette of 30th May, 1876.

Retired Full-Pay, Captain and Brevet Major Richard Brennan, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, Camp Quartermaster, Aldershot, retires upon full-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles James Stewart Wallace, 25th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Captain an Brevet Major Richard Brennan, Camp Quartermaster, Aldershot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Paymaster Charles Harrison Hignett, 81st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 10th May, 1876.

Surgeon-Major John Riggs Miller Lewis, M.D., to have the honorary rauk of Deputy Surgeon-General on retiring upon half-pay. Dated 10th June, 1876.

Conductor Patrick Carr, Bengal Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th July, 1876.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Roe, 11th Foot. Dated 31st May, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Archibald Ruddell, 25th Foot. Dated 21st June, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Stevenson, 87th Foot. Dated 28th June 1876.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers, Bengal Establishment to be granted a step of honorary rank :—

Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary John Robertson to be Captain. Dated 7th December, 1875.

Deputy Assistant-Comissary James Judge to be Lieutenant, but junior of that rank for one year. Dated 7th December, 1875.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Lyons to be Lieutenant, but junior of that rank for one year. Dated 22nd February, 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the arrangements for the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday.....Aug. 4	Friday	.....August 15
,, ...,, 11	,,	.....,, 21
,,	,,	.....Sept. 8

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.
Each Newspaper, per four ounces 2 annas.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformintions condition, be forwarded via Southampton.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Turkey through British Post Offices, Alexandria	5	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland	5	0

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday.....August 7
,, ...Sept. 4

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .....Aug 19 | Saturday .....Sept 19

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until P.M. on the above dates.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every

Wednesday	Aug 2	Saturday	Aug 5
Wednesday	Aug 9	Saturday	Aug 12

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*, at 4 P.M.

Wednesday.....Aug 9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BIRCH—July 30th, at Baroda, the wife of Captain V. Birch, 9th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS—July 27th, at Tukvar, Darjeeling, the wife of T. B

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OPENING OF A SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY AT POONA.

POONA, 2ND AUGUST.

A School of Musketry for training one European officer, one native officer, and four intelligent non-commissioned officers was formally opened yesterday. Major Waling, 2nd Queen's, is appointed Chief Instructor, with Major Gillespie, and Captain Dyke, Assistant Instructors. The school is held in the old General Depôt Hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MONTENEGRIN VICTORY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST.

The victory at Urbitza of the Montenegrins on 28th ultimo is confirmed, the Turks having sustained a severe loss.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE TURKS.

General Ahmed Mouhktar Pasha is now rallying the Turkish forces and is advancing from Widdin and Nissa into Servia.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 2ND AUGUST.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Geelong, with the outward London Mails of 21st ultimo, left for Bombay at 10 o'clock this evening.

The same Company's s. s. Khedive left for Galle and Calcutta at 8 P.M. to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 1st AUGUST.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 1st AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sales [illegible] bales. Uplands [illegible]. Orleans [illegible]. Futures [illegible]. Yarns [illegible]. Shirtings [illegible]. Consols [illegible]. Bar Silver [illegible]. The sum of £160,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—British Ambassador.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 2ND AUG., 8·25 A.M.

Mail steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—2ND AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5·30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 5 inches 2 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 2 thermometer 82, barometer 29·94. Fall of rain 94 cents.

MANGALORE, 9·10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W., N. W., thermometer max. 77, min. 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather bright, wind W. steady warm, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 17 cents.

It is reported in Calcutta legal circles that, in future, the number of Judges of the High Court is to be limited to nine only.

A TELEGRAM in the *Times* of July 12 from Berlin says that Yakoob Beg of Kashgar has marched with 20,000 men against the Chinese in Hami, Barkol, and Gutschen.

THE London Post Office has intimated to the Bombay Office that letters from Manchester of 14th July were accidentally detained and would leave London by the following mail.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of June 1876, amounted to 1,84,834 bales, weighing 7,24,39,444 lbs. or 92,417½ candies of the value of Rs. 1,58,56,233.

THE *Athenæum* states that Harriet Martineau's autobiography, though it has been in print 15 years or more, is not to be published for a few months, as it is to be accompanied by a supplementary volume, in which a friend will recount the later history of her life.

Two slight shocks of earthquake occurred at Lukhput, on the western frontier of Cutch, between 12 and 2 o'clock on the night of the 21st ultimo. No damage was done. To the above official communication is added the statement that locusts have made their appearance in the same direction.

THE Maharajah of Oodeypur is, a contemporary informs us, about to be betrothed to a sister of the Maharajah of Jodhpur, an engagement in the very highest life of Rajputana, and of some political importance, these two great houses having been at feud for nearly a century. Warm congratulations are due to both.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, which leaves to-morrow with the overland mails, takes out three boxes of gold bars, valued at Rs. 2,10,000, for London, despatched by the Agra Bank, and one box of gold specie, valued at Rs. 16,000, also for London, despatched by the Oriental Bank.

THE directors of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) have issued a circular to the shareholders, which says "that in consequence chiefly of the serious check to business occasioned by the agitation set on foot by certain shareholders of the company, it has become advisable to suspend further payments of interest to shareholders for the present."

Vanity Fair says:—Sir Salar Jung is the bearer of a formal petition on behalf of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad for the restoration to that State of the Berars. We have reason to believe, however, that, acting upon a hint thrown out to that effect, this request has not been formally submitted to her Majesty's Government, who have thus been relieved from the necessity of refusing it.

WE give in another column a report of the dinner given to Lord Napier of Magdala. No report has appeared elsewhere of this dinner, at which were assembled a large number of officers who had known and served under Lord Napier during the long period he had held command and during the time he was Commander-in Chief in India. The Duke of Cambridge took the chair on the occasion and the Prince of Wales was also present. It was, indeed, a very brilliant affair.

WE have received by the overland mail yesterday a copy of the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the causes of the depreciation of the price of silver. The Report is a long one, and we give to-day the concluding portion of it—the review by the Committee of the whole of the evidence taken. The Report is drawn up by Mr. Goschen, the Chairman, and is a very elaborate and clever production.

THE *World's* gossip says:—"I am much mistaken if Major F. Dawson, of Upper Arracan, of Survey Department, has not killed the largest the tiger known, on the 23rd of May last. The tiger's *body*, from shoulder-joint to *root* of tail, measured eight feet seven and three-quarter inches. At this distance of course we can only believe informants, but it will be interesting to Mr. Frank Buckland and others if the skin is shortly brought home. However, it is reasonable to suppose that there are tigers of abnormal proportions, just as some gigantic men exist."

WITH regard to India and the East, the Select Committee on the depreciation of silver say:—"So much must depend upon the prosperity of the populations, on the abundance of the crops, in fact, on their powers of production, that it is impossible to make any forecast; and, as regards actual facts, no more can be stated than that, on the one hand, they have always possessed a very large power of absorbing bullion; while, on the other, that power has been diminished by the growth of the sums annually payable by India to the Home Government. The only facts in any calculation as to the future, which are certain, and appear to be permanent, are the increased total production of silver, and the effect caused by the necessity of the Indian Government to draw annually for a heavy amount. Both are adverse to the future value of silver, as far as they go; but they may be partially counterbalanced by changes in the trade with the East."

MR. O'SHEA has not left London for the seat of hostilities as representative of the *Standard*. Mr. N. A. Woods, whose magnificent description of the battle of Inkermann was one of the Journalistic feats of Crimean days, is the *Standard* commissioner at the Servian, and Mr. G. A. Henty at the Turkish, head-quarters. Other nimble penmen of the special class will be wanted anon, that is, as soon as the *levée de rideau* is over, and the stage is cleared for the tremendous tragedy which is in preparation. Mr. J. A. MacGahan, who had recently been in Paris, was called over to London last week, and, after a stay of one day, left for 'the front' in the interests of an English journal. Mr. Villiers, a young man of much promise, has gone to Servia as artist for the *Graphic*.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburg asserts that the Servians have succeeded indirectly in raising a considerable loan in Russia. Russian law prohibits the issue of public loans, except with the consent of the Government, which, when requested in this instance, was positively refused. The matter was, however, carried through in an indirect manner. The Servian Government entered into engagements with private merchants, who gave acceptances which were readily discounted in Russia, and especially at Odessa, which is the birth place and home of the Princess Milan. Every one here (the writer says) believes that England is lending vigorous assistance to Turkey. Another letter from St. Petersburg says:—"The reports which have been published that General Tchernaieff has incurred the Emperor's displeasure by assuming a command in the Servian army are utterly unfounded."

DURING the recent outbreak of cholera a Tanna, the Civil Surgeon introduced a new treatment for the disease which is then eminently successful in the few cases in which he had had a full opportunity of employing it. It is salicylic acid, which he administered in eight grain doses or more, every hour or oftener, according to the symptoms and to the fact whether the medicine is retained or ejected by vomiting, in which latter case the hypoderimic administration of the remedy might be employed. This remedy is new to therapeutics, and we have never heard of its having been used before in cholera. We trust, therefore, that other medical men will give it a trial and report the results; any remedy that will mitigate the mortality of that dire disease, or which is an advance on all former treatment must be held to be a boon to mankind. We trust, therefore, that this new treatment will prove equally successful in other hands. Dr. Boustead is testing the value of salicylic acid in dysentery and low fevers, and we hope soon to learn the results of his investigations.

THE Prince of Wales dined on the 6th July with Sir Salar Jung at his house in Piccadilly. The guests—some thirty in number—asked to meet his Royal Highness included the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Halifax, Lord Lawrence, and others. Previous to dinner a Durbar was held strictly according to the usual Eastern ceremonial, and Sir Salar Jung presented his Royal Highness with the customary nuzzur of 101 gold mohurs; this was touched by his Royal Highness and then returned. Such native members of Sir Salar's suite as were entitled to be presented then came forward (their names being announced by Mr. Fitzgerald, A. D. C. to the Secretary of State for India) and presented their respective tributary nuzzurs. On the 7th July Sir Salar Jung and his suite arrived at Trentham Hall on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. John Bright, M. P., Sir D. Probyn, Captain Clarke, Mr. Albert Grey, and Mr. Oliphant are among those who have been invited. On 10th July, Sir Salar Jung, the Duke of Sutherland, and Mr. John Bright went from Trentham to Crewe. The Hall to inspect the railway works at Crewe. The party afterwards returned to Trentham Hall, and at night they left for Dunrobin Castle. It has been arranged that the ceremony of conferring upon Sir Salar Jung honorary freedom of the City shall be held in the Guildhall on Tuesday, the 25th July. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will afterwards entertain his Excellency either at a *dejeuner* or a banquet, at the Mansion House.

THE *Pioneer* summarises the movements in the Indian Army in the following paragraph:—"We recently gave the number of officers in the Bengal Army who had accepted the commutation scheme, and we now furnish a list of Bombay colonels, seventeen in all, who have done likewise. We append their names in the order they went. They are: Colonels Phillips, Hathway, Waddington, Collier, Currie, Lyons, Barras, Prescott, Scott, Westropp, Ashburner, Burd, Bacon, Kemball, Marsh, E. Waddington, and Bowen. It will be remembered that there are twenty retirements allowed for Bombay, and it is currently reported that there are more than three applicants for the remaining vacancies. From Madras, to which Presidency thirty retirements are allotted, we learn that not a dozen colonels have yet appeared in orders as availing themselves of the scheme. If then, as seems not improbable at present, thirty Madras colonels should not go this year, Bengal and Bombay will each have a share of the unclaimed vacancies. Of the seventeen Bombay colonels whose names we have given above, nine were employed regimentally, seven were employed in the Revenue, Police, and other Departments, and one was living in England on the allowance of £365 a year. By the above retirements, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry become vacant, besides three posts of second in command and two appointments as wing officer. It is only by noting the way in which the various officers who thus retire were employed, that a just idea can be formed of the benefit derived from the scheme by regimental officers, the class among whom such great stagnation in promotion prevails."

THE *Austrian Correspondence*, foreseeing the possibility that the course of events in the East may compel the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to take decisive action, discusses the question as to how far it can count upon the fidelity of the German and Russian Empires, and arrives at the following conclusions:—"There is no reason for supposing that the alliance of the three Emperors is not as solid and durable now as it was the other day. The coming interview (of the Emperor of Austria and the Czar) at Reichstadt will make this fact perfectly plain. And assuredly, if all that is necessary to consolidate an alliance is the formal determination and the cordial tendencies of Sovereigns and their Ministers, few alliances have possessed more elements of solidity, for rarely or never have engagements been entered into with so much sincerity. We firmly believe, then, that there is no fear of the alliance being broken, and we do not hesitate to say what we think, considering it our duty to guide public opinion to the best of our power. But we are bound at the same time to recognize the fact that this is a time when events may be too strong even for the highest will, when popular tendencies and aspirations may create currents which there is no resisting. The mere fact that Servia has ventured upon war in face of the diplomatic pressure of all Europe is a convincing proof of this fact. What has happened in Servia may happen to other and greater nations. Every effort will be made to prevent such a contingency, to maintain a community of views between the three Empires. This is the most that can be safely said now."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol. III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no further experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Möller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil, one made nearly ten years ago, and the other within the last month, if there were any perceptible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position." Sold by all chemists in capsuled half pint bottles. London depot, 221, Oxford-street, W.C.

DINNER TO LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner to General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., was given at Willis's Rooms, St. James's Square, on the 10th July 1876, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

The London season of 1876 is fast drawing to a close, and many and fashionable have been the entertainments which have graced this festive period of the year. It, however, has closed with one of the most splendid receptions that ever was given in this great metropolis to a military officer, and the recipient of this public favour and marked affection was no less a distinguished soldier than the father of the Indian Army, Lord Napier of Magdala.

It has been our lot to have assisted at many memorable entertainments when official work and social rectitude have received the just reward due to distinguished merit, but upon no occasion in our memory have we ever paraded with such pleasure as we did upon the 10th instant when great honour was done to a Chief who is at once the glory of the English army and the pride of eastern chivalry.

The dinner was a marked success, and the greatest praise is due to Colonel Fraser, C.B., V.C., who, with Captain FitzGeorge, looked after the arrangements, which were of the best description. The company assembled at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and Lord Napier was at once surrounded by comrades and old friends who had followed his glorious footprints in the East.

A minute or two later the Duke of Cambridge arrived and was speedily followed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who looked in excellent health and spirits. The Royal Engineer Band, sent up from Chatham, struck up the "Roast Beef of Old England" and the company took their places. Covers were laid for 200 persons, of which goodly number about 185 gentlemen sat down. The tables were very tastefully laid out, and the "Menu" and wines did full credit to Mr. Willis, who spared no labour to make the event all that could be desired, while wax-tapers shed a crimson light from their pretty and novel shades. The following is a list of the guests:—

The Duke of Cambridge, as chairman, had seated on his right General Lord Napier of Magdala, the Prince of Wales, Lord Northbrook, General Lord Strathnairn, and General Lord W. Paulet, and on the left, Lieutenant-General Lord Longford, Lord Powis, Lord St. Lawrence, General Sir Richard Airey, and Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred H. Horsford. Among the noblemen, officers, and gentlemen present were the Rev. Lord Dynevor (who said grace), Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Bartle Frere, General Sir Patrick Grant, General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, General Eyre, General Malcolm, General M'Cleverty, General Abbott, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Wheler, Lieutenant-General Travers, Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Lieutenant-General Bates, Lieutenant-General Sir George Malcolm, Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, Lieutenant-General Sir D. Russell, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Russell, Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, Major-General Sir Thomas Pears, Major-General Boileau, Major-General Hutchinson, Major-General Turner, Major-General Dick, Major-General Lawrence, Major-General Smyth, Major-General de Sails, Major-General Green, Major-General Bowe, Major-General Sir Alexander Little, Major-General Creston, Major-General Olpkant, Major General Baylis, Major-General Cookworthy, Major-General Lawrence, Brigadier Schneider, Surgeon-General Sir J. Fayrar, Captain Hon. H. Glyn, Hon. Ashley Eden, Major Hon. E. Bourke, Captain Fellowes, Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram; Colonels Travers, Sir Seymour Blane, Dillon, Abbott, Grant, Haughton, Heming, George Bray, Gould Weston, T. Williamson, Hyde, W. R. Crawley, Nassau Lees, Boisragon, Peyton, Prendergrast, C.B., V.C., G. H. Sale; Surgeon-Major Dalyell; Lieutenant-Colonels A. Lyttelton Annesley, Gillespie, R. Hawin, E. Twiss, Hume, O.B., E. Boisragon, Grant, C.B., C.S.I.; Surgeon-Major J. Lumsden, Surgeon-Major J. E. Ge, C.B., V.C.; Holland, C.B., J. T. H. Gordon, D. Bade, W. Paget, W. Parker, M.P., A. E. Perkins, and W. E. Goodenough; Majors Champion, Prendergast Walsh, Morrison Bell, P. Brownlow, Pryce, A. Schmid, R. Boyle, and T. Gordon; Captains Waller, Kelly Henry, Doherty, C. Hume, Westmoreland, and John Evans; Lieutenant Walter, Dr. Russell, the Rev. H. C. Crofton, Mr. H. Maddock, Mr. J. E. Erichson, Mr. M. A. FitzGeorge, Mr. G. Noble Taylor, M. H. Durand, Mr. J. Rutherford, Mr. Delepiere, &c.

When dinner was over the Royal Chairman, the popular Commander-in-Chief, rose and requested the Rev. Lord Dynevor to say grace, which command was reverently obeyed. The Duke again rose and proposed the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess and Royal Family. His Grace was in excellent form and made an appropriate and telling speech, alluding to the recent visit of the Prince to India, which His Royal Highness considered would benefit not only England, but all Her Majesty's subjects in India.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales rose and said that it gave him peculiar pleasure to return thanks for Her Majesty the Queen, the Princess and the other members of the Royal Family upon such a pleasing occasion. He was there that evening to do honour to an able and amiable soldier who had spent his life in far off lands in England's service and who had exhibited valour and ability upon countless fields. He had seen the army of India, British and native, which he held India under the command of the noble Lord, and he could tell them it was in a state of the highest efficiency. He had seen 20,000 of the finest troops in the world reviewed by Lord Napier at Delhi, and he had witnessed the native troops there and at other stations standing shoulder to shoulder with English soldiers in a splendid state of drill and discipline, and such were sights he would never forget. He had had many opportunities of learning the feelings of the people of India and of the native troops even though he only made a flying visit, and he was happy to say that night that he found in India a most kindly spirit to England. Lord Napier's name was familiar to the people and to the army of India, both English and native, and he could tell the assembled company that he was respected and loved in that far off land where he had passed his life and where he had done good service and earned name and fame. With reference to his own visit to India he had to tell them that he was surprised and pleased at what he saw. He had been careful in observation and the information he had acquired was of great benefit to him now and, perhaps, might be very valuable to him, to India, and to England at some future time. (Great applause.) The Prince went on to make some other remarks and was constantly cheered. His Royal Highness finished by stating that he was there that evening to mark his high opinion of Lord Napier's great soldierly qualities and ability as well as to welcome him to England and to renew an acquaintance which had given him much pleasure and from which he had derived great personal advantage when in India. Such is a portion of the substance of His Royal Highness' speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

The Duke of Cambridge was received with rounds of applause and said he rose to propose the toast of the evening, their guest Lord Napier. His Royal Highness had forestalled him; indeed, he had cut away the ground from under his feet and left him little to say. He had to bring to their notice the services of an able and gallant Lord who was an ornament to the army and who had returned to this country after spending a long life of usefulness in India and in other places. Lord Napier had by valour, ability, and by opportunity raised himself up to his present high position by distinguished merit. He had begun life as an engineer officer without interest or fortune, and from the simple position of an English gentleman he had risen to the command of the finest armies that England possessed. He had heard it said that it would not do to give an engineer officer supreme command. He had known the day when grave objections were made to posting an engineer to the command of a division. All that His Royal Highness would say in reply to such observations was that he hoped he should never again hear similar remarks. (Great cheering) His Royal Highness thought that he ought to tell the company how it was that they were assembled that day, and who it was that originated the idea of asking Lord Napier upon his return to England to meet the old officers who had served with him in India as also his personal friends. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales projected this entertainment and then was in India. He saw how loyal Lord Napier was by the army of India both by British and native officers and soldiers. He witnessed the great respect which the people of India entertained for the noble Lord, and His Royal Highness thought that it would be a pleasing tribute of respect to this great commander to ask him to dine in London upon his return home and to sit down with those amongst whom he had served abroad. The pleasure, therefore, that was felt by all that evening in meeting the noble and gallant officer was a gratification which had been secured for them by the thoughtful kindness of the Prince of Wales. (Great cheering.) The military services of Lord Napier were familiar to all, but he had to bring to their notice that evening that Lord Napier had served in very nearly all the great campaigns during the last 30 years, and that the gallant officer had not served in subordinate positions but was ever to the front successful and in responsible and difficult commands. The Sutlej campaign was an important one, and as Chief Engineer he distinguished himself at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshr. Two horses were killed beneath their rider, and in the latter action the gallant officer was badly wounded. At Sobraon as Brigade Major of Engineers he again distinguished himself; medals and thanks of Government were accorded to him. Then we see him in the Punjab and in the thick of the fight at Goojerat. Following in his career we see him chief of Outram's staff. Then he is again seen at the first relief of Lucknow and commanding a brigade at Gwalior and in many other important positions. Then we turn to China and we see him at Pekin, and finally we see him conducting to a successful issue the Abyssinian expedition and receiving the thanks of Parliament, and lastly we hear of him as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India. After all these eminent services the noble Lord comes home in excellent health and fit for many more years of service, and until Her Majesty's Government require his services in the field again, he has been asked to take the command of the Rock of Gibraltar. (Cheers.) The noble Duke said he had filled the office of Commander-in-Chief for about 20 years and was responsible for the high positions Lord Napier had held, and he could only say that if this country should ever want a commander to lead its army, the Government and the country knew to whom they might look. (Great and prolonged cheering, amidst which His Royal Highness resumed his seat.)

Lord Napier was received with rounds of applause.

His Lordship did not speak very loudly, so that it is almost impossible to do more than give an idea of his speech, for the enthusiasm and cheers being great and long, it was not possible to catch all his Lordship uttered.

Lord Napier said that he should never forget the compliment that was paid to him that evening. His military services had been long, were successful, and had been recognized and appreciated. He could not say all he felt today for words failed him. He looked round that table and he saw many that had served with him, and he recollected many more who had passed away. Here the noble Lord paid a passing tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of some gallant comrades who were now no more and who had helped him to earn his present position. He could not receive the distinguished compliment paid to him to-day without possibly owning that all the honours he had won and all the success he had achieved were due to those brave officers and men who had followed him so often to the field and who had fought with valour on many bloody fields. If it had not been for them he would not be where he was to-day. The noble Lord Duke had truly said he had risen without interest, but then they must recollect that India presented a great field for advancement. It was very kind of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to suggest this complimentary dinner and to do him the great honour of being present, and he thanked one and all present for coming to meet him. He ought to refer to the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He considered that great benefits would accrue from that visit, and that people in England would now take more trouble to learn the history of India and the wants of its people than they did before. Many had mistaken views of India and thought it was not a safe land to travel or reside in. He could tell them from a long life of experience that life and property was more secure in India than in England. (Laughter and cheers.) This was true, and India possessed many more institutions and advantages than people in this country supposed. India had miles of railways. She had colleges and schools, hospitals and courts, and these existed in very remote parts. In travelling through India you would come upon stations which contain more of these evidences of civilization than you always see in English small towns. India had a great future, and the visit of His Royal Highness would do much to promote her further advancement. The army had been referred to, and he was happy to say that both British and native troops were in a high state of efficiency. There was now a great deal of interest taken in the soldier and in his family, and the best feeling prevailed amongst all ranks, and His Royal Highness was well received not only by the people generally, but also by the native troops; and he might instance the interesting fact that His Royal Highness was followed to England by two natives who were officers in the Native Army. His Lordship made other remarks and was constantly cheered throughout his speech.

There were one or two remarkable facts which may be noticed as connected with this dinner. There were two ex-Governors-General of India present—Lord Northbrook and Lord Lawrence; two ex-Commanders-in-Chief of India, Lord Strathnairn and Lord Napier; two ex-Governors of minor Presidencies, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir P. Grant. The present Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to crown all the future king of England, Lords, Generals, Adjutant Generals, Admirals and Colonels were in plenty, and if the magnitude or importance of the occasion is to be tested by the class of company, there can be no doubt that this military gathering was one of the most important that ever took place in England.

Bombay was well and largely represented. Sir George Malcolm, Sir Edward Green, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir E. Russell, Colonel Dillon, General Bates, General Schneider, Major Prendergast Walker, Col. Ellis, General Dick, Col. Gibbs, Major Holland, C.B., Lord Strathnairn, Colonel Nassau Lees, Hon. Sir E. Bourke, Major Champion—all of whom are or have been connected with the Western Presidency—being present.

Coffee was served in one of the reception rooms, and the company retired at about ½ past 11 or 12 o'clock, all well pleased at the manner in which the entertainment passed off.

The only mistake made was that no cards of invitations were sent to the representatives of Press, and the result was that the London papers could not reproduce the speeches. The above account however is from a pen once well known in these columns and may be regarded as a fair report from memory by one who was present.

THE LACEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I had hoped that after the termination of the recent *cause célèbre* in the Police Court, the public would be saved the infliction of hearing any more about the woman and her partner. I observe, however, that the *Times of India* has gathered together all the garbage upon the subject that it could procure and published it. To-day, for instance, it announces in its sub-editorial columns that the woman is now living alone in Bombay, her husband having gone to China. Upon what principle is such information published? Can it be possible that your contemporary receives payment for advertising the woman? Surely not; but I would suggest that in announcing that her husband is now no longer at hand, the *Times of India* is giving her about the most useful advertisement she could wish.—I am, &c.

PATERFAMILIAS.

Bombay, 2nd August.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

TUESDAY and Wednesday were the half-yearly field days of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, when the St. George's gold medal and a silver cup were played for. By the way I very much doubt if this club uses the word "Royal" in the proper place. Ought it not to come after, rather than before "Bombay," as it is the game, and not the city that is "Royal"?

Of late the weather has been so wet, that the *maidan* is in many places still partially under water, and the buffaloes make deep footprints in the soft ground, so that even a first rate player may come to grief and run up his score to an average of six a hole instead of five. Three holes have no hazards, and all that is required is "far and sure" with driver, and "dead" with putter; but the other holes are most difficult, and in addition to the legitimate hazards, which are three roads lined with trees, several of which have cages most temptingly open between the bars, four wells, the foundations of the defunct pendals, and the chance of a ball being carried off by a passing coolie or picked up by a crow, there are, in the monsoon, pools of water on the roads, small lakes near the wells, liquid mud near two of the holes and buffalo footprints everywhere. Then one great with the "cleek" has it all his own way, and the uncertain driver is nowhere.

The course has been altered from time to time, as the *maidan* was curtailed or extended, and at present there are eight holes distant from each other from 50 to 500 yards. The Gymkhana pavilion is a splendid place from which to start; but the first hole, on the cricket ground is so near the first "tee," that one is putting before he has got into the swing of the game, and he would much prefer a few long drives before he comes to the delicate and winning strokes starting at the edge of the quoiting ground, a put or a gentle cleek stroke lands the ball on the putting green at the end of the lawn-tennis court, and if well laid, the hole may be done in two, though three seems the average. Next is the old Long Hole, which tries the temper and science of all the players. A few can swipe from the tee clear over the trees to the north of Wellington terrace; but the well near where it lands is so surrounded by mud and water, that the player after considerable *vi et skifentia*, as one put it yesterday, *finds* either that his ball is lost, or stuck fast in the mud, necessitating a pick up and a lost stroke. Cautious players keep to the left of the trees, and then dodge past them, which is no easy matter, as they run parallel to the course past the hole. The hole is placed this year in a small slightly raised bit of ground at the angle formed by the junction of the Cruickshank Road and Hornby Row, and just now it is almost surrounded by mud, only to be passed by the cleek. Teeing near the road, the hazards are a row of trees with cages, a miniature "flats," and the telegraph wires, then comes a road with water on both sides, a tank, more trees and then the Cruickshank Road with its trees, cages and tramway rails, and near it is the Dhobi hole, which may be done in five, provided all hazards are safely passed. Most provoking it is to come up to the road only to find that one's long, lofty spoon-stroke has landed the ball snugly inside one of the numerous cages, or on one of the rails, whence it wont hop otherwise than at an angle towards the High School. Next is a new hole at the back of the School of Arts, and whispered to have been christened Terry's Hole. It requires a full drive over the old foundations, and if well up the hole may be done in three. The next is the old Short Hole, reached either by a long spoon-stroke over the rubbish, running the risk of landing in a hole five feet deep, or by taking a short put and then driving across to the putting green, and holing out in four. The sixth is the Well Hole, guarded by a tank and four cages where many come to grief after passing the road and the trees; but this hole is generally done in from three to five. To the last two holes it is all plain sailing, and no one now seems to call upon the deformed heap of holy dirt and ashes that has been sitting facing the sun for nearly thirty years. This Sanyási used to be a great nuisance, for after his morning bath beside the Well Hole, he always walked down the course with a stick in one hand and a basket of flowers and pigments in the other, and a stern reminder from a ball could not move him either to call upon the deformed heap of holy dirt and ashes that has been sitting facing the sun for nearly thirty years. This Sanyási used to be a great nuisance, for after his morning bath beside the Well Hole, he always walked down the course with a stick in one hand and a basket of flowers and pigments in the other, and a *stern* reminder from a ball could not move him either to the right or left. However, he was cured, and it would scarcely be safe to say how. On Tuesday morning the ground was pretty dry, and six pairs, headed by Bentley and Burn went off, when to the astonishment of every one, the former managed the first round in 39, the lowest yet made on the course, and at last came in first with a score of 84. Jones and Roberts came in second with scores of 88 made by careful good play, and the others varied from 92 to 104. The second and third holes proved, as was expected, the hurdles and the brook, and scarcely any one escaped coming a cropper. On Wednesday the ground was a little wet, and until the sun rose, the putting greens were not so keen; but Roberts and Jones had rounds of 40 and 41, though one player, who had a round of 48 on Tuesday, managed to run up his third to 60, the most unfortunate in the whole match. Roberts, closely followed by Jones and Bentley won the medal, and after the match, the President, Mr. H. Maxwell, presented it, making a neat little speech, expressing the great pleasure it gave him to hand it to one who so well deserved it, and who had so often just missed it. Bentley, who was allowed 16 strokes on the four rounds, would have gained the cup; but having infringed a rule in not putting out, he was disqualified. It should then have fallen to Jones, who was allowed 8 strokes by the winner of the medal; but there was some misunderstanding about the latter, and so Jones waived his claim, leaving Finlayson and Murray tied at 191 less 24. Hitherto previous winners of medals have been allowed strokes for the cup, so as to prevent, if possible, any one from winning both medal and cup; but in future if they do not gain the medal they have no chance whatever of the cup, which seems to be handicapping them with a vengeance. It is always difficult to arrange a handicap fairly, and it sometimes happens that a good player, supposed to be out of practice, gets too many points, though one or two rounds set him all right and he wins easily. Deducting points, the cup was gained with a score of 167, or an average of 42, so on this occasion it would seem that the Secretary had been very successful with his handicap. It may seem hard to disqualify for not holing out when the ball is close to the hole; but one must remember the story. "Gie up the hole!" said a veteran, playing the hopeless odds of "four more" when his opponent was lying on the think,—"Man! he may drap dead before he plays!" To prevent mistakes in future, the Rule will be strictly enforced; for at this match, though all were reminded of it by a notice in the Gymkhana pavilion, few observed it. The following are the scores in the match:—

R. Roberts.....	45	43	43	40	171	Winner of St.
H. W. Jones	44	44	44	41	173	[George's Medal.
F. W. Bentley	39	45	47	43	174	
D. Finlayson.....	55	45	47	44	191	
W. Murray	49	45	49	48	191	
W. F. Melvin.....	51	47	49	45	192	
H. Maxwell	45	47	53	47	192	
A. B. Chalmers.....	52	49	48	50	199	
A. F. Simpson	51	52	48	48	199	
W. Moultrie	47	58	46	52	203	
J. Cornewalle	48	56	60	52	216	
J. S. Burn	56	51	55	57	219	Winner of the [Wooden Spoon.

TIES FOR THE SILVER CUP.

D. Finlayson..... 191 }
W. Murray ..... 191 } Less 24 points being 167.

The ties were played off in the evening with the following result:—

1st—W. Murray..... 3, 9, 10, 3, 6, 6, 6, 6—49
2nd—D. Finlayson ... 4, 9, 8, 5, 4, 5, 8, 7—50

Bombay, 2nd August. FINELLA.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total admission of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,551, the daily average attendance being 200·32. The prevalent diseases were diarrhœa, dysentery and coughs.

DINING WITH THE PRINCE.—The friends of Sir Albert Sassoon will be glad to learn that Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon had the honour of being invited to dine with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on the 13th July to meet His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.—The judgment to be delivered yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, in the above case, has been deferred to Wednesday, the 9th instant, in which the Municipal Commissioner charged the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company with using or permitting to be used the furnace or furnaces of their mill which do not consume their own smoke, or for so negligently using or permitting to be used such furnace or furnaces so that the smoke issuing therefrom has not been effectually consumed or burnt contrary to section 229 of the Municipal Act III. of 1872.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Harris Carl Hind and Samuel Lyons, seamen of the British ship Jane Law, were yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour each in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. The same seamen were recently convicted for a similar offence and were sentenced to a week's hard labour, which term of imprisonment expired on Tuesday last, and on being taken on board their ship, declined to perform any further duty on board that vessel on a plea that they were ill-treated by the chief officer of that vessel on their passage out to this port.

A CASE OF STABBING.—A West Indian, named Thomas Henry Smith, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a European seaman, named William Cornish, on the day previous. The prisoner and complainant in a drunken squabble commenced fighting, when Cornish got the better of his opponent, who was much greater in size and weight. Thereupon Smith drew his knife from his pocket and deliberately inflicted severe cuts on the face, head and shoulders of Cornish. The police at this time came up and arrested Smith and removed Cornish to the European General Hospital, where he is now lying under medical treatment. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 15th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant, the prisoner being allowed to be held to bail on finding substantial security.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at new Hanooman Lane on view of the body of a newborn male child unnamed. Deceased was the son of Atmaram Comma, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The child was born on the 27th and died on the 31st July. It appears the child took ill on the 29th ultimo and was attended by a Brahmin doctor before its death, which occurred while the father of the child was in the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers on the 31st ultimo, and it was only on the father's return from his office on that evening at 6 P.M. he was informed that the child had died and was also buried in the compound of the house, No. 4, new Hanooman Lane, where he resided. The landlord of the house reported the matter to the police, suspecting that the death of the child was caused by foul means. The body was disinterred and upon the evidence adduced and the opinion of the Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, who examined the body and found no external marks of violence, the jury came to a conclusion and returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion."

POONA STATION MASTER.—We learn that Mr. Baker, the Byculla station master, is appointed station master at Poona. Mr. Baker has been ailing for some time and the doctors have recommended a change to Poona for him. We trust that Mr. Baker may prove as good a man for the post as his predecessor; we can hardly desire more for him. He is expected to take charge here shortly.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CLUB BALL.—The Club Ball is fixed this year for Monday, the 18th September. It will probably be

held under a *bona fide* belief that they need not by law have been set forth.

The Khedive has forcibly resisted the execution which the bondholders sought to lay on his palace.

The Ambassador of the Emperor of Morocco and his suite arrived in London last night.

Lord Derby's reply to the paper in which Mr. Fish summed up the American case in the extradition controversy has just been published.

Mr. Gladstone presided (yesterday July 13) at the London Hospital distribution of prizes, and spoke on the growing influence of the medical profession, the opportunity now enjoyed by medical science to exercise increased knowledge and to participate in a greater share of intellectual leadership.

The scientific opposition to the Vivisection Bill grow stronger day by day.

To-day the Eton and Harrow cricket match commences in glorious weather.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir. J. L. Bardsley, M.D.; Surg. Maj. E. T. Downes, Ben. Ret.; Maj. Gen. A. Macleod, Mad. Ret.; Maj. Gen. W. Barr, late Ben. (Roy.) Art.; Col. N. S. Nesbitt, Ben. Ret.; Lieut. Col. W. Payne, Ben. Ret.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Snow, Mad. Ret.; J. Waterlow, esq., Esq.; E. Ransford, Esq.; Capt. E. Doveton, late 52nd L. I.

LORD DERBY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 14.)

THIS afternoon the Earl of Derby received two deputations at the Foreign Office on the subject of Eastern affairs. The first deputation consisted of representatives of the Peace Society, the National Reform Union, and several provincial Liberal societies, and was accompanied by several members of Parliament, among whom were Mr. John Bright, Sir A. Lusk, Messrs. Maclaren, Potter, Brogden, Briggs, Cameron, Gourley, Barclay, Leatham, Forsyth, Richard, M'Arthur, W. Holms, and Mundella. A memorial was presented expressing an "earnest hope that Government will observe a policy of strict neutrality except when it may be able to interpose its friendly offices to mitigate the horrors and to hasten the close of the conflict that is now raging."

Mr. John Bright, in introducing the deputation, said the gentlemen present represented all the principal towns in England; not a few were from Scotland, and some from Ireland, brought together by the feeling of anxiety which prevailed in the country at this moment with regard to the transactions taking place in the east of Europe. The deputation did not come to express suspicion of the course of the Government, or to complain of what had been done, but to express their own feelings and the feelings of those they represented in favour of a strict and honourable neutrality, and to express the sentiment which he thought was universal in this country—that the Government should not by force, or indeed in any way, give support to the continued dominance of the Turks in that portion of Europe. The events of twenty years ago were still fresh in the recollection of the country and it would be a great pity if the country did not learn a lesson from the unfortunate experience of that time.

Mr. A. O'Neill read the memorial, and the following gentlemen addressed the Foreign Secretary:—Messrs. Forsyth, M.P., Richard, M.P.; J. S. Wright, of Birmingham; E. S. Robinson, of Bristol; S. Bowley, of Gloucester; A. Illingworth, of Bradford; and J. E. Taylor, of Manchester.

Lord Derby said: Gentlemen, I am not paying you an idle compliment when I say that never as a Minister or as a member of Parliament have I had the pleasure to meet any deputation more important than this, whether I regard the persons who compose it, the representative character in which they come, the weight and force of the public opinion which they undoubtedly represent, or the gravity and importance of the question you have come to discuss. I have read your memorial with careful attention, and although there are some expressions in it as to which I should wish to reserve an opinion, still as regards the material part—namely, your desire that the Government should "observe a policy of strict neutrality except when it may be able to interpose its friendly offices to mitigate the horrors and to hasten the close of the conflict that is now raging"—your feeling is absolutely and entirely mine. (Applause.) So far from thinking that you are doing anything unwise or premature in coming here to express your opinion upon events which you do not suppose to be impending, but which you consider as under certain contingencies possible, I am very glad—and any Minister in my position would be glad—to know in time what was your opinion and the opinion of the country. It is one of the most difficult parts of the duty of a Minister in a country like this that, however it may be in practice, the servant of Parliament, and of the public as well as of the Crown, he does not always receive his instructions from his employers, but is left to guess what they would desire him to do, and only ascertains their real feeling when he finds that he has gone against it. (Laughter.) One gentleman who has spoken said he thought the silence of the Government had been unfortunate. I beg you to remember that we have not refused to answer the questions that have been put to us, and that our silence was only maintained so long as the negotiations were going on which many people expected, though I was not very sanguine on the subject, would end in preventing a war. So long as there was hope of the quarrel being settled by pacific means, it would have been wrong to have expressed any opinion, which would not have failed to stimulate passion on both sides. But from the day when it became evident that the crisis had come and the war was about to take place, we stated at once that all reserve on our part was at an end, and in the course of a few days the information will be before you. You say you think an apprehension is widely entertained that, in consequence of the turn which events have taken, we shall find ourselves committed to assist one party in this quarrel; and a gentleman whom I have always listened to with respect, who sits on the other side of Parliament, stated that what had tended to produce that feeling was our refusal to join in the Berlin Memorandum, and our sending our ships of war to Besika Bay. The reason why we declined to join in the Note will be found in the papers that will be in your hands shortly; but I may say we took that course solely upon the ground that we thought the particular plan proposed in the Memorandum was one which would not work. We felt that a considerable body of the insurgents would not accept it; and, knowing that the result of a compromise come to by Governments anxious to act together, but who were not quite agreed as to the course to take, would not be satisfying, we entertained an apprehension that if worked out in practice by parties who put different constructions upon the same words, we should end, as such compromises often do, in a general misunderstanding. Though I must not violate the usual confidences, I may say that I believe our action in that respect has not been viewed with dissatisfaction even in quarters where it was not at first understood or approved. (Hear, hear.) With regard to sending the fleet to Besika Bay, the construction put upon it has been very different from what would have been put upon it if those who criticise it had followed step by step the course of events which led to it. When the presentation of the Berlin Note was about to take place, and the fall of the late Sultan was impending, the state of things in Constantinople and the neighbourhood was calculated to inspire the most serious apprehension, and the state of excitement was so general that it was impossible to feel assured that it might not have led to the breaking out of a sanguinary civil war, accompanied possibly by a massacre of British subjects. (Hear, hear.) Under those circumstances the Ambassadors of the various Great Powers met and consulted together for the common safety, and unanimously agreed as to the expediency, for protection against general disorder, of obtaining such armed force as was thought disirable. The initiative was taken from Constantinople, and not from here, though I entirely approve of it, and take the full responsibility. But it is also important to recollect that this step was not taken by England alone, but in concert with the other Great Powers. (Hear, hear.) I quite agree with what one gentleman has said as to the necessary limite of human sagacity in political matters. But so far as it is possible for any one to forecast the course of events, I think it is the most improbable thing in the world that in consequence of anything now passing within the limits of the Turkish Empire a general European war should ensue. (Applause.) That is a possibility so remote that it is not worth while to speculate upon it. I do not see the quarter from which war can come. France and Italy, obviously, for financial and other reasons, are utterly indisposed to take any step which would create a general quarrel. It is well known that the German Government, and I think the people also, having no interest which directly connects them with the East, regard this question with more indifference than is felt in other parts of Europe, and only regard it at all so far as it might lead to complications in other parts of Europe. There remain only ourselves, Austria, and Russia. I will not so insult your understanding as to assume that any one supposes England can want a European war. (Hear hear.) Austria has a peculiar position. She has a dual system of administration which renders an aggressive policy a difficult one. She has a great diversity of races; and you may be quite sure, if it is only in the interest of her own security, which any great movement in that part of Europe would endanger almost as much as Turkey itself, the Austrian Government will not desire to break the peace. (Applause.) Then what about the Government and people of Russia? There is among the Russian population a very strong sympathy for the insurgent movement in Turkey, and a powerful party which desires the formation of a Slavonic empire under Russian guidance. But it is one thing to say the party exists and another to say that the power of action is in its hands. If any one thing is certain in the world, it is certain that the Emperor of Russia, on whose personal will and disposition so much depends, is a sincere lover of peace. (Hear, hear.) If anything beyond this and the present circumstances of Russia in her Asiatic provinces and elsewhere were wanted in proof of what I say, I should find it in the fact of the understanding recently arrived at between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, which proceeds exactly on the basis which you lay down, and which I assent to, namely, that of non-intervention while the struggle continues, but which should not exclude any efforts which may seem calculated to lead to good results. As I understand the agreement the condition is expressly added that if anything is attempted it is to be done if possible by a concert of all the European Governments. You do not expect or wish me to tell all the world that we have nothing to do in the East, that we mean to give no advice, to exercise no influence, to cancel all treaties, and profess entire indifference to what is going on. That doctrine of absolute indifference is not one that this country has ever professed. We have a great position in Europe, and that involves great responsibilities, which we cannot decline to accept. If the voice of England were to be silent altogether on such subjects as we are discussing, there would be one voice less on the side of peace. (Hear, hear.) No one is more strongly for non-intervention within all reasonable and proper bounds than I have been and am (hear, hear); but an absolute declaration of non-intervention on all occasions is a proclamation of international apathy. We have done what was in our power to prevent this war from breaking out; in that we have failed. We shall now do what is in our power to keep it within certain limits. (Hear, hear.) As regards intervention between Turkey and the subjects of the Porte or her dependent States, that has never been entertained. We have endeavoured to impress our view upon others, and I have every reason to hope that we shall succeed. Whether Turkey is in a state of decay from internal causes I express no opinion; but if that were so external assistance, it is clear, would be no remedy. (Hear, hear.) All that can be asked of us is to see fair play. We undertook twenty years ago to guarantee Turkey from foreign foes, but we never undertook to guarantee it against suicide or natural death. (Hear, and laugh.) As regards the war going on we shall not intervene, but shall do our utmost, if necessary, to discourage others from intervening, which I do not believe under present circumstances will be necessary. If an opportunity of mediation should offer—and that does not seem to be an unlikely event—we shall gladly avail ourselves of it; but while retaining, as we are bound to do, our own freedom and independence of action and judgment, we attach quite as much importance to the general understanding among the great European States, which is the best assurance and guarantee of peace. (Applause.)

The deputation thanked the noble lord and retired.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to "consider and report upon the causes of the depreciation of the price of silver, and the effects of such depreciation upon the exchange between *India* and *England*" have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report from which we make the following extracts:—

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE MOVEMENTS OF SILVER.

Your Committee have now passed under review the movements of silver in all countries where information was available, with the object of showing which countries have absorbed the large supplies which have been produced during the last four years, or added to the amount produced by the disposal of surplus stocks.

If the statements made with regard to the separate countries be put together, the general account will be as follows, the figures being mainly derived from official documents, but nevertheless, doubtless, open to much criticism:—

	1872-1875. £
Total production, 1872-1875	54,700,000
Sold by Germany and Scandinavian Kingdoms in consequence of changes in the currency, about..	8,000,000
Surplus of exports over imports in Italy during 1872 and 1873	8,000,000
Surplus of exports over imports in Austria 1872-1875	4,000,000
Total.... £	74,700,000

1872-1875.	£
Taken by India	9,100,000
" France	33,500,000
" Russia	4,000,000
" Spain and Portugal	4,000,000
" England	5,000,000
" United States	5,600,000
" Japan and the East	7,500,000
" The East (other than India, China and Japan).	3,000,000
Total.... £	73,700,000

Your Committee only submit this statement as a general sketch. The investigation is so complicated, and surrounded with so many difficulties, and the statistics so incomplete in many instances, that it is very remarkable that the figures so nearly balance, but they are rather valuable as showing the general tendencies of the market, and the ebb and flow in the movement of silver, than as actual historical data.

USE OF SILVER FOR PURPOSES OF MANUFACTURE.

Your Committee, in the course of their inquiry, have had to consider to what extent, if any, the disuse of silver for articles of plate, and the well-known substitution of electro-plated manufactures in their place might have contributed to the fall in the price of silver. They did not pursue this subject into any detail, as it appeared that the total quantities in question used in Europe were comparatively too small to exercise much influence on the market in comparison with the immense operations connected with the use of silver as a circulating medium. Evidence obtained from the Inland Revenue Office showed the amount of manufactured silver on which duty has been charged over a series of years. Certain articles are excepted, but the details as to the amount of duty levied are a complete indication of the quantity used for plate. An extract from the 13th report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shows on what articles the duty is charged, what are exempted articles, how the duty is raised, and what is the mode of its collection. It will be seen that it is collected at the assay offices, which are in the following cities and towns: London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Exeter, Newcastle, Chester, and York; Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Dublin. In London the work is done by the Goldsmiths' Company. Returns have been received from all the Assay Offices, and also statements from the Inland Revenue, and from the Statistical Department of the Custom House. Mr. Seyd also put in a paper based on official information.

The amount of foreign plate imported is so small as scarcely to merit mention. How far the duty of 1s. 6d. per pound on silver plate, whether manufactured abroad or at home, interferes with the manufacture is an open question, which your Committee did not pursue. The annual quantity of foreign silver plate imported ranged between 50,000 and 90,000 oz., except in the year 1871, when, in consequence of the war in France, the amount was somewhat increased, and reached 105,000 oz.

The quantity of silver plate manufactured at home and exported is also very small. The amount on which drawback was allowed in the year 1852 was about 150,000 oz; in the year 1875 it was 120,000 oz. The value of the silver used, taken at 60*d*, would only be 30,000*l*., allowing for the fact that the duty is only paid on 5-6ths of the weight.

The amount retained for home use was, in 1852, 735,000 oz.; in 1874, 730,000 oz.; in 1865, 766,000. No change of any moment is apparent in these figures. The use of electro-plate appears to have had but the slightest effect on the total quantities of silver plate manufactured, as far as these statistics show.

And with regard to the total, it will be seen that, taking the gross weight of silver marked at Goldsmiths' Hall and the other assay offices, it does not exceed about 13,000,000 ounces, or at 60*d*, 325,000*l*. Taking into account the amount imported, the total does not reach 350,000*l*. actually retained for use in England. To this, however, it is necessary to add what is used for electro-plating and other manufacture. Mr. Seyd estimates this quantity as under 1,000,000 oz. This amount, calculating on the old value of the metal, viz., 60*d*. per ounce, on which all the estimates of production and supply have been framed, is 250,000*l*. The result would accordingly be a total of 600,000*l*.

The consumption in France is probably rather larger, as more "solid articles" are used.

The great consumption of silver plate in the United Kingdom is among the higher classes; but in France, as well as in Germany, it is among the lower classes. The German peasantry, for instance, are in the habit of collecting a certain amount of silver spoons, which they treat as dowries for their daughters.

It is unfortunately impossible to obtain any trustworthy information on this subject. Mr. Syed spoke of very exaggerated statements, which had been made elsewhere, with regard to an enormous consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes. Your Committee were inclined to think that he, on the other hand, somewhat under-estimated the amount. If an amount of about 600,000*l*. be the correct amount for England, the sum of 2,000,000*l*. per annum for the whole of Europe would appear rather small. In any case there is no appearance of such fluctuations in the quantity as would count for much in the movements of the European markets.

FINAL SUMMARY.

To sum up the more striking facts which have been brought before your Committee, the situation at the present moment appears to be this:

1. The total annual production of silver has risen to upwards of 14,000,000*l*., from an average of about 8,000,000*l*. to 9,000,000*l*. in 1860.

2. Of this amount of 14,000,000*l*., the mines of the United States are estimated to have produced about 7,000,000*l*., with the prospect of an increase for some years to come. On the other hand, if the price of silver should remain as low as at present, there may be some diminution in the production elsewhere.

3. Germany has still to dispose of an amount which is certainly not less than 8,000,000*l*., with the possibility that it may exceed 20,000,000*l*.; but with the possibility, on the other hand, that a considerably larger sum than the estimated amount may be ultimately required for subsidiary coinage.

4. The Scandinavian kingdoms have discontinued the use of silver; but the amounts of demonetised silver coin which they have thrown, or can throw, on the market are not important.

5. Austria has apparently been exchanging silver for gold, the amount of silver held in the Imperial Bank having diminished from 10,000,000*l*. to 6,600,000*l*. since 1871.

6. Italy has been gradually denuded of her silver currency. Since 1865 large amounts have been exported, her forced paper currency has apparently expelled the whole of the metallic currency, of which the silver coins amounted, at the beginning of 1866, to about 17,000,000*l*.

7. France, on the other hand, has for some years past been replenishing her stock of silver, of which during the last four years her imports have exceeded her exports by 33,500,000*l*.

8. England, Russia, and Spain have each been buyers to the extent of some millions.

9. Japan and China, and other countries in the East, have absorbed a certain amount.

10. India still takes silver, but in greatly decreased amounts.

11. The Home Government has Bills to sell to the extent of 15,000,000*l*. per annum, which debtors to India can buy in the place of remitting bullion. This total has been gradually reached, and represents an excess of more than 10,000,000*l*., compared with 20 years ago.

12. The gross remittances of silver to India during the last four years have been 15,600,000*l*., compared with 28,900,000*l*. in the four previous years.

Legislatively, the position is as follows:—

Germany is gradually demonetising silver, and looks forward to its use only for subsidiary coinage.

The United States is carrying out a policy of introducing silver subsidiary coinage in the place of all fractional paper currency now afloat, and of coining full-weighted silver coins, but only on a contracted scale, and only available for legal tender for a limited amount.

The members of the Latin Union and Holland have adopted an expectant attitude; but, meanwhile limit, as far as possible, the coinage of silver.

No indications are given of any intention on the part of Russia and Austria to pass any laws with regared to their currency.

The actual facts which have been enumerated speak for themselves; and it will be seen at once which of them are in favour of a rise in the price of silver, and which of them tend in a contrary direction. It is important, too, that the temporary character of some of these facts, and the normal character of others, should be fully taken into account. The surplus stock of Germany will in all probability weigh heavily on the market for some time to come, still it is a temporary circumstance. On the other hand, the United States will afford temporary relief to the market by retaining, for her own coinage, considerable amounts of the silver there produced. It is indeed possible, according to the evidence adduced, that the United States will retain as much silver for her new coinage operations as Germany may have to sell as the result of hers.

The case of France deserves especial attention. The replenishment of her stock of silver can scarcely be regarded as other than a temporary circumstance. During the last four years, out of a total of 76,000,000*l*. of disposable silver, France absorbed 33,500,000*l*. The relief thereby given to the market must have been immense. It is impossible to assume that it can be continued on the same scale. The natural inference to be drawn would be in the opposite direction.

With regard to India and the East, hitherto the largest consumers of silver, so much must depend upon the prosperity of the populations, on the abundance of the crops, in fact, on their powers of production, that it is impossible to make any forecast; and as regards actual facts, no more can be stated than that, on the one hand, they have always possessed a very large power of absorbing bullion, while on the other, that power has been diminished by the growth of the sums annually payable by India to the Home Government.

The only facts in any calculation as to the future which are certain, and appear to be permanent, are the increased total production of silver, and the effect caused by the necessity of the Indian Government to draw annually for a heavy amount. Both are adverse to the future value of silver, as far as they go; but they may be partially counterbalanced by changes in the trade with the East.

As regards Europe, much must depend upon the action taken by the Governments of the various countries where the question of the currency to be adopted is still unsettled. Your Committee have not considered it to be within the scope of the questions referred to them to make inquiry as to the intentions of these Governments, though many references to their views will be found in the various official documents procured for the Committee by the Foreign Office. Your Committee on this point would simply remark, that it is obvious that, if effect should be given to the policy of substituting gold for silver, wherever it is feasible, and giving gold, for the sake of its advantages in international commerce, the preference even among populations whose habits and customs are in favour of silver, and thus displacing silver from the position (which it has always occupied) of doing the work of the currency over at least as large an area as gold, no possible limits could be assigned to the further fall in its value, which would inevitably take place; but your Committee are bound to refrain from giving any opinion on the expediency of such a policy, or the necessity for its adoption.

In conclusion, your Committee have to observe, that while they have endeavoured to be as precise as possible in their statement of the facts which have been brought to their notice, and to give an explicit answer to the questions referred to them, as to the causes of the present depreciation of silver, they consider that, in view of the many uncertain elements to which they have pointed, and which necessarily enter into every calculation as to the furture, they are not authorised to offer any further opinion as to the probable course of the silver market, beyond indicating, as they have endeavoured to do, the various circumstances which have to be taken into account.

INDIA AND A GOLD STANDARD.

(City Article, *Times* July 14.)

WHETHER the introduction of a gold standard into India be Utopian, as our correspondent and others think, or feasible by a heavy outlay, uninterested and impartial authorities agree that it would be unadvisable in present circumstances to make the change. The Indian banks, it would appear, have been expecting the Indian Government would adopt this course, and that they might be in a position to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them of making a large profit by the reconstruction of the exchanges. In some cases, we understand, more than all the funds belonging to them in the east have been taken to Europe. To prove, however, that it would be impolitic for the Government to attempt to establish a gold standard in India without further delay, it is only necessary to say that at present everything is against silver. The trade of the world has been so greatly reduced, that there is an enormous mass of metal currency out of employment. The congested state of the bullion market thus produced is greatly intensified by the policy of the countries labouring under depreciated paper currencies. On these subjects it is very difficult, no doubt, to procure accurate data, but there is every reason to believe that as regards Italy, Austria, and Russia there is very little metallic currency in circulation. The depreciation having gone so far as it has, the wiser course to pursue would seem to be to wait and see what a turn from the present most unfavourable circumstances would bring about before taking so momentous a step as a change of standard in India:—

"Should the *maximum* amount of silver which Germany has for sale be, say, £8,000,000 or even £12,000,000, it will likely spread over a period of four years, so that its effects will hardly be perceptible—say at the rate of £3,000,000 per annum. The amount which America will require for redemption of her fractional currency will be at least dlrs. 60,000,000, and it is quite probable it may amount to more than this figure, as quantities are likely to be hoarded in the course of time throughout the country. This action on the part of America will absorb the equivalent of £12,000,000. It is probable that such countries as Austria, Italy, and Russia may issue a silver token coinage in lieu of their small paper notes, which would require at least £30,000,000, and reliable sources state Russia's requirements alone for redemption of fractional paper issues will be £8,000,000. China has no national coinage, excepting inferior copper cash. An attempt, however, is being made to establish a national mint, and it is believed that Sir Thomas Wade and Mr. Robert Heart (Superintendent of Chiuese Customs) are using their best endeavours to induce the Chinese Government to move in the matter. The Pekin Government would doubtless take some time before adopting this idea, but all obstacles are likely to be withdrawn when it can be conclusively shown that a source of revenue from 'seignorage' is likely to swell the Imperial exchequer. The Hongkong mint, be it remembered, was a British institution (colonial). It is proposed that the new mint be a Chinese national one. The chief cause of the recent panic (say during the past month) has been accelerated by the Indian Government attempting to dispose of £700,000 fortnightly, when at the present time there is little or nothing being exported from India. A deep feeling of alarm has also been spread from the rumour existing with regard to Germany having resolved to dispose of 120 tons of silver each month—say, £660,000 —at whatever price obtainable. Is Germany likely to adopt this suicidal policy when America is redeeming her paper notes through coining a like amount to what Germany is demonetizing—say, £12,000,000? But America may continue the work of resumption, and may require more silver than the amount given above. In the event of some arrangement being entered into between Germany and this country, it is possible that there may be a reaction in the price of silver and Indian rates, as it is an indisputable fact that merchants, banks, and private individua's have been eagerly remitting all available funds to Europe during the past six months. The reaction therefore, may be very sharp, and rates may rebound as rapidly as they dropped. There is a rumour to the effect that Russia has resolved to discontinue the issub of 'rag' money hereafter, as her recent heavy issues of paper have rather alarmed creditors in Europe, so that when her present currency becomes contracted she must issue silver; and this appears to be the prevalent idea in Germany. In the meantime, however, it is clear that Russia is not in a position to follow the example of America, although she might be ever so willing. Such a step, however, would tend greatly to repair her shattered credit. The question of introducing a gold standard into India has been carefully considered, but the idea appears to be simply Utopian. The loss to our Indian exchequer would be appalling. Our commerce in Asia would be paralyzed for years, and, distressing as the state of our general trade is at present every, where, such a course as is so urgently advocated by members of the Indian Civil and Military Services would involve such disastrous results that practical financial men have recoiled from attempting to grapple with the probable consequences of such a revolution in our Indian currency.—Yours, &c.,

"MANCHESTER."

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce held yesterday (July 10) a report was submitted by the Committee on banking and on the depreciation of the value of silver viewed as a question affecting merchants. "The disturbance of the value of silver," the report says, "is not one to cause alarm or to call for any action on the part of the Chamber, as the loss and inconveniences have been caused to many in consequence, but profits must, on the other hand, have accrued to others. It was, as respected India that the greatest amount of interest attached to the question, and while it was of importance to all residents and traders, there and to Government servants particularly, it was of still more interest, if not of paramount importance to the Government itself. While it was evident that the Indian Government could only meet the immediate increased expenditure either by additional taxes or by loans, it was also apparent that neither course would be a satisfactory or durable settlement of the difficulty. Recourse, therefore, must be had to new sources, and unless the incidents be made to fall on the same people the result would be probably that those who suffered loss through the change of value would also have to bear the additional taxation. Should it be determined to adopt a gold currency, the sum required in gold would prove to be smaller than was actually supposed or than at first sight appeared probable. The difficulty and the expense of the change might be exaggerated, and at all events it did not appear to be more difficult or costly now than n it was likely to be at a future period, while the change, soon or late, was imperative, and the loss and inconvenience of the present system was claimant and increasing. The substitution of the one standard for the other might be carried into effect by the following methods, without exciting undue interference on the European money-markets, and without loss to the Indian Government:—Let the Government give notice that after a certain date the coinage of silver into rupees at the request of any party providing silver of the standard quality, as is done in the British Mint with gold, will cease, that sovereigns will be a legal tender, at a rate to be fixed, or say, for convenience, at 10 rupees each sovereign, and that gold will be coined into sovereigns and half sovereigns at such a cost as may be determined when delivered at the Mint for that purpose. The effect of this, it was anticipated, would be to strengthen the exchange, thus giving immediate relief, making it easier to buy sterling bills with silver rupees, and in time, possibly in a short time, to bring the exchange to such a rate as would enable the public to import gold into India profitably for the purpose of coinage and payment of debts. The public would thus in India as in England provide the gold currency for the country, and the law of exchanges would prevent gold being withdrawn from the markets of the world in an excessive quantity at one time. By this proposal a double standard would be established, but it was intended only to last until, owing to the cessation of coinage of silver, exchange should advance to such a rate as to make it profitable to import gold. When that event happened a limit should be placed as in the United Kingdom to the amount of silver which can be tendered in payment of a debt." The directors were unanimously in favour of the adoption of gold coinage, but were divided as to the plan proposed for carrying it into effect, and it was agreed to call a special meeting of the Chambers to consider the subject.—*Times*.

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